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ABSTRACT

An annotated bibliography covering American Indian, Mexican American, migrant, and rural education, this document includes doctoral dissertations written between 1964-72. There are 62 entries for American Indians, 26 for Mexican Americans, 7 for migrants, and 8 for rural and small schools. A subject index ends the document. (KM)

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# AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DISSERTATIONS ON AMERICAN INDIAN, MEXICAN AMERICAN, MIGRANT AND RURAL EDUCATION 1964-72

by

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## INTRODUCTION

The 103 citations listed in this bibliography have been selected from the 1964-72 editions of Dissertation Abstracts. The citations were selected from four major subject areas: American Indian, Mexican American, migrant, and rural education. While the major intent of the bibliography was to provide a comprehensive source for research in the four above-mentioned areas, the diversity of subject matter of individual dissertations is indicated by the more than 100 ERIC descriptors utilized to index the entries.

A subject index is included at the end of this bibliography to assist the user in locating citations pertaining to a given subject area.

Each dissertation listed in the bibliography is available on microfilm or bound Xerographic copy. An order number and price information precede each citation. For ordering information see Dissertation Abstracts or contact

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# I. AMERICAN INDIAN EDUCATION

1. Order # 69-13,646

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK, 1783-1794.
Stephen Howard Coe, Ph.D., The American University, 1968, 453pp.

This study is a narrative of the efforts of the governments of the states of Pennsylvania and New York and the Federal Government to make peace with the American Indians and to extinguish peacefully the Indian title to lands which the whites wished to settle. The basic objective of the study is to explain the issues which were outstanding between the Six Nations and the three governments, and to explain and evaluate the efforts to reach mutually satisfactory settlements.

2. Order # 70-10,978

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A STUDY OF PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION FOR INDIANS IN THE URBAN COMMUNITY.
Lowell Edward Brown, Ed.D., The University of Kansas, 1969, 155pp.

The purpose of the study was to determine if there is a commonality of problems faced by urban American Indians and, if so, how organizations in the cities are seeking to solve such problems. It was concluded that urban Indians do face a commonality of problems, and that the urban Indian organization developed for Indian people is the agency most effectively involved in assisting the American Indian in the urban community.

3. Order # 70-2316

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

COMPOSITIONS FOR BAND AND ORCHESTRA, BASED ON AMERICAN INDIAN MELODIES. VOLUME II. SUITE OF AMERICAN INDIAN SONGS (ORCHESTRA). DISSERTATION FOR BAND. GERONIMO'S SONG (SMALL ENSEMBLE).
Don Verne Joseph, D.Mus.Ed., The University of Oklahoma, 1969, 84pp.

The primary purpose of the study is to help broaden the horizons of students of music. The study supplies examples of American Indian music in the mediums best known to the student; however, the utilization of these materials is subject to the creativity of the music conductor-teacher. The study supplies suggestions as to the uses of these materials.

4. Order # 69-19,811

Microfilm $3.65 Xerography $10.00

THE CHICKAMAUGA, A FORGOTTEN SEGMENT OF INDIAN RESISTANCE ON THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.
James Paul Pate, Ph.D., Mississippi State University, 1969, 284pp.

The purpose of the study is to provide information about American Indian resistance to the advance of the Americans on the southern frontier during the Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary periods.

5. Order # 67-12,643

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A STUDY OF THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE EDUCATION OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN.
Theodore Fischbacher, Ph.D., Arizona State University, 1967, 534pp.

This study of the role of the Federal Government in the education of the American Indian centers on data affecting educational legislation drawn primarily from official Federal records. The writer concludes that a single purpose underlies the varying Federal policies and educational legislation, namely, to prepare the Indians for full assimilation into the body politic of the United States.

6. Order # 67-11,376

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE INFLUENCE OF AN INTENSIVE PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE ON THE INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING OF UTE INDIAN CHILDREN.
Kenneth Albert Griffiths, Ed.D., The University of Utah, 1967, 98pp.

This study attempted to determine through comparisons on a longitudinal basis and with a control group whether or not intellectual functioning of culturally disadvantaged Ute Indian children could be improved significantly through involvement of the experimental group in an intensive preschool educational experience.

7. Order # 67-10,393

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

NEW ENGLAND PURITANS AND THE AMERICAN INDIAN, 1620-1675.
Alden True Vaughan, Ph.D., Columbia University, 1964, 489pp.

At least prior to 1675, the New England Puritans, according to this study, followed an unsystematic but highly principled policy toward the American Indians. It is concluded in the study that most of the stereotyped generalizations concerning colonial maltreatment of the natives do not hold up against the demonstrable facts about seventeenth century New England.

8. Order # 66-12,762

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A HISTORY OF NEW MEXICAN PLAINS INDIAN RELATIONS.
Charles Leroy Kenner, Ph.D., Texas Technological College, 1966, 366pp.

This is a narrative study of the deep impact the Plains Indians and New Mexicans made on each other. It traces the relations of the two from the time of Don Juan de Onate in 1598 up to the post-Civil War year of 1872.

9. Order # 67-13,223

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A COMPARISON OF ENTERING FIRST GRADE INDIAN AND NON-INDIAN CHILDREN'S RECOGNITION AND VERBAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE NINETY-FIVE MOST COMMON NOUNS AS FOUND IN THE DOLCH PICTURE-WORD LIST.
Charles Merton Schad, Ed.D., The University of South Dakota, 1967, 217pp.

The purpose of this investigation was to determine what words, if any, the American Indian child could recognize and verbally identify in the Teton language and the English language. The study revealed, among other items, that Indian children's scores were lower, but not significantly lower, than the non-Indian children's scores in the English language.

10. Order # 67-11,752

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE INDIAN TRADE OF COLONIAL PENNSYLVANIA.
Albright Gravenor Zimmerman, Ph.D., The University of Delaware, 1966, 471pp.

The purpose of the study is to illuminate the importance of Pennsylvania Indian trade. Among the conclusions to be drawn are the following: that furs and skins provided the major commodity for making direct returns to England; that the pattern of Indian relations was determined to a large degree by trade considerations; and finally that the trade pushed English influence into the Ohio Valley and precipitated international conflict.

11. Order # 67-16,564

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A STUDY OF STRESS IN THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE MORICETOWN INDIANS AS A FACTOR IN RESERVE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT.
Joseph Lorne MacDonald, Ph.D., Brandeis University 1967, 301pp.

This study represents an effort to explore selected attitudes of and opportunities available to a band of Canadian Indians (the Hwitsiwoten) living in Moricetown and to indicate the significance of those attitudes and opportunities for reserve housing development. The study approaches the social stresses of Moricetown theoretically from the viewpoint of interacting cultural systems.

12. Order # 67-15,910

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

FORT SUPPLY, INDIAN TERRITORY: FRONTIER OUTPOST ON THE SOUTHERN PLAINS, 1868-1894.
Robert Charles Carriker, Ph.D., The University of Oklahoma, 1967, 385pp.

This study describes garrison life at Fort Supply. It depicts the responsibility assigned garrison troops for thwarting boomer attempts, in the 1880s, to enter the unassigned lands. Considerable attention is given to the protection Fort Supply troops provided the emerging cattle industry in western Indian territory and to the role the troops played in pacifying hostile tribes in the Campaign of 1868.

13. Order # 68-2570

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

WHAT ARE THE FACTORS WHICH ENHANCE OR RETARD EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF NAVAJO INDIAN STUDENTS IN THE SEVIER SCHOOL DISTRICT? Robert S. Melville, Ed.D., Utah State University, 1966, 149pp.

The purpose of this study was to identify those factors which act to enhance or retard the educational achievement of Navajo Indian students in Sevier School District, Utah. The obtained correlations showed that mental ability, reading ability, and interaction with the dominant culture were significantly related to the academic achievement of the Navajo students.

14. Order # 67-17,147

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

ATTITUDES OF MISSIONARY SISTERS TOWARD AMERICAN INDIAN ACCULTURATION.
Sister Francis Mary Riggs, S.B.S., Ph.D., The Catholic University of America, 1967, 349pp.

This study explores the attitudes and opinions of missionary sisters toward those aspects of acculturation that are related to the introduction of Christianity into American Indian cultures. The analyses reveal that understanding of culture concepts and of missionary situations is closely related to perceptions of roles and of missionary adaptation. Perceptions are found to vary somewhat with age, education, and years of service.

15. Order # 68-2564

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE EFFECT OF PREFERRED AND DISLIKED COLORS UPON THE PATTERNS OF FORM AND SIZE CHOICE AMONG INDIAN AND NON-INDIAN STUDENTS. Larry Andrew Faas, Ed.D., The Utah State University, 1967, 93pp.

This study was designed to investigate the effect the introduction of preferred and disliked colors have upon patterns of form and choice. The findings supported the existence of perceptual preferences as a definite influence on the subjects' pattern of choice when the figures of the same form and the preferred color were selected most frequently.

16. Order # 68-1143

Microfilm .$4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE UNDERSTANDING OF BASIC READING CONCEPTS BY FIRST GRADE CHILDREN FROM INDIAN AND NON-INDIAN CULTURAL GROUPS.
Roger D. Ruark, Ed.D., The University of South Dakota, 1967, 178pp.

The findings of this study justified the conclusion that insofar as the devised test was a measure of understanding of concepts as found in basic reading textbooks, there were real differences in the understanding of these concepts by first grade children representing the six culturally discrete groups, regardless of whether the factor of intelligence was statistically controlled.

17. Order # 68-1994

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

LEWIS CASS: INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MICHIGAN TERRITORY, 1813-1831. A SURVEY OF PUBLIC OPINION AS REPORTED BY THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE OLD NORTHWEST TERRITORY.
Robert William Unger, Ph.D., Ball State University, 1967, 209pp.

This study attempted to determine whether or not Cass's activities as Indian Superintendent of the Michigan Territory as reported by the newspapers of the old Northwest Territory were the basis of his later national political strength.

18. Order # 68-1500

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

EMERGENCE OF A MYTH: JOHN FILSON'S "DANIEL BOON NARRATIVE" AND THE LITERATUE OF THE INDIAN WARS, 1638-1848.
Richard Sidney Slotkin, Ph.D., Brown University, 1967, 438pp.

This study traces the process by which the historical experience of the American colonists in the wilderness was transformed into myth. Some attention is also paid to the divergence of European and American treatments of the myth during this period.

19. Order # 70-8423

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

INDIAN-WHITE RELATIONS ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE, 1850-1890.
Douglas Dale Martin, Ph.D., The University of Washington, 1969, 242pp.

This study focuses upon American Indian policy as it was implemented on the Pacific Slope. It outlines the problems faced by the officials of the Indian Bureau who conducted Indian affairs in the field. It attempts to bring clearer insight into the nature of Indian-white relations generally and to describe selected aspects of those relations. It also discusses the attitude and conduct of the whites toward the Indians.

20. Order # 70-7952

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE, LINGUISTIC BACKGROUND, AND THE CATEGORIZATION BEHAVIOR OF NAVAJO INDIAN CHILDREN.
R. Irwin Goodman, Ed.D., Indiana University, 1969, 100pp.

This study attempted to answer a few basic questions related to the manner in which Navajo Indian children and Anglo children perceive and categorize objects. As a result of this study, one could conclude that certain instructional materials appropriate for one cultural group at a particular age level might be more appropriate for a second cultural group at a different age level.

21. Order # 70-8445

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE AMERICAN INDIAN--STANDING IN A PECULIAR LEGAL RELATION.
Ben Cashman, Ph.D., The University of Washington, 1969, 309pp.

This study is a discussion of the anomalous position the American Indian has in the constitutional system of the United States. From the original European contact with the North American natives, a special legal relationship developed. The study presents in narrative form the various treaties and congressional actions that have affected the position of the American Indian in regard to his role as a citizen of the United States of America.

22. Order # 70-9937

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE LONG HOPE: A STUDY OF AMERICAN INDIAN STEREOTYPES IN AMERICAN POPULAR FICTION, 1890-1950.
Priscilla Shames, Ph.D., The University of California, Los Angeles, 1969, 348pp.

This study traces the treatment of the American Indian in Western popular fiction from 1890 to 1950 and shows how the literature developed into an ethnic genre having its own plot formulas and character types. Special focus is placed on the Indian as a stereotype. The stereotypes used reflect the changes in popular attitudes and cultural trends during the period.

23. Order # 68-8362

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

RECONSTRUCTION IN INDIAN TERRITORY, 1865-1877.
Minnie Elizabeth Thomas Bailey, Ed.D., Oklahoma State University, 1967, 320pp.

This study is a research narrative and critical account of the significant political, economic, and educational efforts toward reconstruction by the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory from 1865 to 1877. The historical background and certain aspects of reconstruction not completed by 1877 are also included.

24. Order # 68-7247

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

MOBILITY ORIENTATION AND MOBILITY SKILLS OF YOUTH IN AN INSTITUTIONALLY DISLOCATED GROUP: THE PIMA INDIAN.
Genevieve De Hoyos, Ph.D., Indiana University, 1967, 228pp.

The study consists of two parts, a theoretical statement and an empirical test. The first part advances a theory of institutional dislocation as an explanation of the traditional lack of social achievement on the part of the American Indian. The second part of the study assumes that among a specific tribe of Indians, the Pima of Arizona, dislocation may not be universal.

25. Order # 68-9770

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

INDIAN CULTURAL TRADITIONS AND EUROPEAN CONQUEST OF THE GEORGIA-SOUTH CAROLINA COASTAL PLAIN, 3000 B.C.-1733 A.D.: A COMBINED ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INVESTIGATION.
Alan Royse Calmes, Ph.D., The University of South Carolina, 1968, 199pp.

This dissertation extends the scientific criterions of archaeological phases of cultural development, called cultural traditions, into the historic period as far as 1733. The American Indians are spacio-temporally grouped according to the duration of shared traits of economic, settlement, and sociopolitical patterns and material culture.

26. Order # 68-10,609

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

GENERAL JOHN POPE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF FEDERAL INDIAN POLICY, 1862-1886.
Richard Nathaniel Ellis, Ph.D., The University of Colorado, 1967, 330pp.

Pope's assessment of the problem of the American Indian during the years that followed the Civil War is discussed. Pope's suggestions for the improvement of Federal Indian policy influenced Generals Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman, as well as the officials of the Department of the Interior. It is suggested that had more of Pope's proposals been implemented at least a partial solution to the Indian problem would have been found.

27. Order # 68-15,502

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

SPANISH-INDIAN RELATIONS IN FLORIDA, A STUDY OF TWO VISTAS, 1657-1678.
Fred Lamar Pearson, Jr., Ph.D., The University of Alabama, 1968, 331pp.

This is a study of Spanish colonial administration in Florida as reflected in the visita or investigation. The study concentrates on three provinces: Guale, Apalachee, and Timucua. It begins with the structure of Indian society and early Spanish contact with it until 1565.

28. Order # 68-14,315

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

FRONTIER CONFLICTS: VILLAINS, OUTLAWS AND INDIANS IN SELECTED "WESTERN" FICTION, 1799-1860.
Sanford Earl Marovitz, Ph.D., Duke University, 1968, 318pp.

The main purpose of this dissertation is to determine and examine the essential differences among the evildoers--outlaws, villains, and indians--in "Western" fiction written before the Civil War. The tales were chosen with an eye toward diversity of setting within the frontier regions rather than the literary reputation of either the author or his work.

29. Order # 69-7064

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

ENGLISH MISSIONARY INTEREST IN THE INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA, 1578-1700.
Norman Lewis, Ph.D., The University of Washington, 1968, 503pp.

This study reveals that objective results of missionary work among the American Indians fell far short of results anticipated by its proponents. This failure was due to a serious lack of men and means for so immense a task. Although missionary successes were small in terms of proposed goals, the work formed a significant element in relations between the white and Indian races during the Colonial period.

30. Order # 68-17,486

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ASSOCIATIVE LEARNING RATES OF SECOND-, FOURTH-, AND SIXTH GRADE INDIAN AND WHITE CHILDREN USING A PAIRED-ASSOCIATE LEARNING TASK.
Joseph Donald Purdy, Ph.D., The University of Oklahoma, 1968, 70pp.

The purpose of the study was to show that American Indian children could learn a task with fewer trials or with fewer errors than could white children. The results of the administered test revealed that Indian children at all grade levels required fewer trials and committed fewer errors than did the white children.

31. Order # 69-8560

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE EFFECTS OF INTEGRATION ON RURAL INDIAN PUPILS.
Harold J. Miller, Ed.D., The University of North Dakota, 1968, 149pp.

The purpose of this study was to determine the effects on rural American Indian pupils of attending predominantly non-Indian schools. Among other findings, the study reported that there was a consistant, positive relationship between low cultural, economic, and social levels and low achievement, low intelligence, high alienation, and negative attitudes toward school. Indian pupils were found to be more outside-race oriented than non-Indian pupils.

32. Order # 69-5929

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

JOHN COLLIER AND THE AMERICAN INDIAN, 1920-1945.
Kenneth Roy Philp, Ph.D., Michigan State University, 1968, 255pp.

The major finding of this study revealed that the Indian New Deal stemmed from the voluntary action progressivism which survived the decade of the twenties. The Indian New Deal owed a profound debt to the American Indian Defense Association, whose leaders pioneered new programs and kept alive the tradition of humane liberalism. From men like Collier, the Indian New Deal drew both its methods of analysis and its spiritual inspiration. Its legislative program and executive reform were essentially the conclusion to efforts carried out for over a decade.

33. Order # 69-18,331

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ABILITIES OF PAPAGO INDIAN CHILDREN.
Thomas Phillip Lombardi, Ed.D., The University of Arizona, 1969, 80pp.

This study sought to investigate the psycholinguistic abilities of Papago Indian school children. On the basis of data obtained, it was demonstrated that Papago Indian children performed significantly lower than the standardized population children in psycholinguistic abilities. In addition, the discrepancies noted within their profiles constituted a learning disability in the auditory-vocal channel areas.

34. Order # 69-18,866

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATTENDED BY AMERICAN INDIAN YOUTH LIVING ON FEDERAL TRUST LANDS IN KANSAS, NEBRASKA, AND IOWA.
Garold Dean Barney, Ed.D., The University of California, Berkeley, 1969, 269pp.

This is a descriptive study of Indian students attending public schools in Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa. Its findings to a large extent uphold the findings of James S. Coleman's study, Equality of Educational Opportunity, which indicated that Indian students are more affected by poor learning environments than are white students who attend the same school.

35. Order # 69-20,791

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE INFLUENCE OF TWO COUNSELING METHODS ON THE PHYSICAL AND VERBAL AGGRESSION OF PRE-SCHOOL INDIAN CHILDREN.
Sheldon G. Prestwich, Ph.D., Arizona State University, 1969, 97pp.

The purpose of this study was (a) to investigate the influence of anthropomorphic models as a therapeutic vehicle to facilitate five-year-old American Indian children in learning to express and appropriately deal with aggressive impulses and (b) to investigate the influence of group counseling with Indian mothers as it affects the aggressiveness of five-year-old Indian children.

36. Order # 69-17,832

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

PSYCHOSOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED WESTERN OKLAHOMA MALE AMERICAN INDIANS.
Joseph Everett Trimble, Ph.D., The University of Oklahoma, 1969, 190pp.

This study addresses itself to the problems of acculturation and, in particular, to the problems of unemployment encountered by the American Indian. The findings indicate that a set of a priori variables can serve as an index for discriminating between unemployed and employed Indians and that such a set of indices can serve to predict the probability of association for each S to one group or the other.

37. Order # 70-5304

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ABILITIES OF SIOUX INDIAN CHILDREN.
Irwin I. Kuske, Jr., Ed.D., The University of South Dakota, 1969, 127pp.

The purpose of the study was to find answers to certain research questions concerning the psycholinguistic abilities of Sioux Indian and non-Indian children. Psycholinguistic profiles of the research groups revealed that non-mentally handicapped Sioux Indian children had a higher mean scaled score at the automatic than at the representational level, greater subtest variability at the automatic level and a psycholinguistic ability nine months lower than their mental age and chronological age.

38. Order # 70-6492

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $8.40

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN WORK ATTITUDES, PERCEIVED NEEDS STRUCTURES, AND TYPES OF JOB SETTINGS FOR BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TEACHERS IN ALASKA.
Marshall Lee Lind, Ph.D., Northwestern University, 1969, 182pp.

The major purpose of the study was to survey the current status of BIA teachers in Alaska with reference to their needs structures, opinions and attitudes toward their work environments, and their personal and social characteristics. It was found that male teachers appeared to be more satisfied with their jobs than female teachers; there were significant differences in need deficiencies when comparing age groups; and the teachers appeared to be very similar in their perceptions of ideal need fulfillment and need importance.

39. Order # 70-5433

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE EFFECTS OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR ON CIVILIAN LIFE IN THE FRONTIER COUNTIES OF VIRGINIA, 1754-1763.
Chester Raymond Young, Ph.D., Vanderbilt University, 1969, 463pp.

The purpose of this study was to delineate the effects of the French and Indian War upon civilians in Virginia's frontier counties. Significant frontier attitudinal and behavioral changes were sustained by conditions growing out of the armed conflict. Wartime experiences prepared frontiersmen in some measure to participate in the events destined to occur during the Revolutionary Era.

40. Order # 68-4866

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

RICHARD HENRY PRATT AND AMERICAN INDIAN POLICY, 1877-1906: A STUDY OF THE ASSIMILATION MOVEMENT.
Everett Arthur Gilcreast, Ph.D., Yale University, 1967, 431pp.

This study attempts to show that the failure of the policy of assimilation has been unjustly used to perpetuate a myth of Indian inferiority and intractibility. The nineteenth century experiment does not provide any convincing evidence of Indian incapacity, but only the inadequacy of the humanitarian program itself.

41. Order # 67-7363

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AND GRADUATES AMONG PIMA INDIANS IN THREE ARIZONA HIGH SCHOOLS.
George Humphries Smith, Ed.D., Arizona State University, 1967, 170pp.

The relationships existing between school continuance and acculturation, scholastic ability, specific abilities, and personality traits among Pima Indians were investigated. It was established that acculturation, restraint, ascendance, sociability, emotional stability, objectivity, and thoughtfulness are individually associated with school continuance of Pima Indians.

42. Order # 67-844

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

ARCHITECTURE OF THE NORTHWEST COAST INDIANS OF AMERICA.
Joan Marie Vastokas, Ph.D., Columbia University, 1966, 369pp.

This study concludes that the architecture of the Northwest Coast Indians did not merely provide for shelter, but reflected the Indian's way of life. The architecture was an expression of environment, society, and ideology in visual terms. The text is supplemented by illustrations, many of which have never been published before.

43. Order # 69-3770

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

ASSIMILATION OF THE SPOKANE INDIANS ON RESERVATION VERSUS OFF RESERVATION RESIDENCE.
Lynn Carlton White, Ph.D., Washington State University, 1968, 177pp.

This study utilized the principles of "reinforcement theory" or "exchange theory" to predict differences between (1) those who live on the reservation and those who live in an urban area and (2) those who are assimilated to the point of identifying themselves as thinking and behaving as whites and those who identify themselves as Indians.

44. Order # 69-4723

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

INSTITUTION BUILDING FOR DEVELOPMENT: OEO COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS ON TWO NORTH DAKOTA INDIAN RESERVATIONS.
Ian Traquair Ball, Ph.D., Indiana University, 1968, 175pp.

This study focused on the tribal councils in their capacities as Community Action Agencies financed by the OEO. The research indicated that the most important variables affecting the institutionalization process in the two tribal councils were doctrine, resources, and, to a lesser extent, institutional linkages. The conclusions indicated the importance of working through organizations for outside agents of change to successfully induce development.

45. Order # 69-2265

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A STUDY OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL STUDENTS ENROLLED IN THE ADULT INDIAN TRAINING PROGRAM CONDUCTED BY THE ADULT EDUCATION CENTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA.
Ronald Lorraine Allen, Ed.D., The University of Montana, 1968, 138pp.

The purpose of this study was to determine and identify certain characteristics that were peculiar to the successful and/or unsuccessful adult American Indian student. It was found (1) that older students (over age 27) were more successful than younger students, (2) that Indians from Blackfeet and Crow reservations were more successful, and (3) that students who had attended Indian schools were less successful than students who had attended public and mission schools.

46. Order # 67-3130

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

AN EVALUATIVE STUDY OF THE PERSONAL READING PROGRAM FOR THE NINTH GRADE AT THE FLANDREAU INDIAN SCHOOL.
LeRoy Jacob Stern, Ed.D., University of South Dakota, 1968, 154pp.

The purpose of this study was to compare the results obtained through the use of the personal reading program and the regular English program. The areas in which scores in reading achievement were measured were word recognition, comprehension, vocabulary, story reading, and story comprehension.

47. Order # 66-14258

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

AN INVESTIGATION OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE INDIAN IN NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA.
Jerald Ross Underwood, Ed.D., The University of Oklahoma, 1966, 110pp.

The past and present educational opportunities for American Indians, mainly the Cherokee, in three selected counties in northeastern Oklahoma were investigated. The major recommendation made was that an organization should be created to bring local, state, and Federal agencies together to plan for improved educational opportunities for Indians in the state of Oklahoma.

48. Order # 69-615

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

ETHNICITY AND MEASURES OF EDUCABILITY DIFFERENCES AMONG NAVAJO, PUEBLO AND RURAL SPANISH-AMERICAN FIRST GRADERS ON MEASURES OF LEARNING STYLE, HEARING VOCABULARY, ENTRY SKILLS, MOTIVATION AND HOME ENVIRONMENT PROCESSES.
Malcolm Garber, Ph.D., The University of Southern California 1968, 228pp.

Sixty-five Navajo, 65 Rural Spanish American, and 75 Pueblo children were given a battery of tests. The major null hypothesis was that there would be no difference among the first graders of these ethnic groups along the following general dimensions: learning sytle, entry skills, motivation, and environmental process characteristics. A general trend emerged suggesting that Navajos scored lower than Pueblos, who in turn scored lower than rural Spanish Americans.

49. Order # 64-13,229

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

NEGRO SLAVERY AMONG THE CHEROKEE INDIANS, 1540-1866.
Michael Donald Roethler, O.S.B., Ph.D., Fordham University 1964, 285pp.

This study was written to present a history of Negro slavery among the Cherokee Indians. The primary manuscript sources upon which this study was based were the letters and journals of the Congregational and Presbyterian missionaries who spent their lives working for the spiritual improvement of the Cherokee Indians and their Negro slaves. This study attempted to prove that with the help of Negro slaves, the Cherokee Indians reached a degree of civilization comparable to the Southern states of the United States.

50. Order # 64-9832

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A CASE STUDY OF AN INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL.
Alfred Richard King, Ph.D., Stanford University, 1964, 300pp.

This was a study of a residential school community in the Yukon Territory as it functioned with the avowed purpose of providing Indian children with the skills and understanding required to enable them to "bridge two cultures." The study found that very few Indian children remain in school beyond the age of compulsory attendance. Fewer still are considered "successful" students during the time they spend in school.

51. Order # 66-12,1311

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE PECULIAR SERVICE: PROBLEMS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL INDIAN POLICY DURING THE CIVIL WAR.
Edmund Jefferson Danziger, Jr., Ph.D., The University of Illinois, 1966, 340pp.

Described in this study are the problems faced by the Office of Indian Affairs as it sought to withstand the steady pressure of frontiersmen against Indian lands throughout the Trans-Missippi West. It presented evidence that the Office of Indian Affairs lacked the means to achieve complete success in administering the reservation policy between 1861 and 1865.

52. Order # 64-1069

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

ALFRED B. MEACHAM, PROMOTER OF INDIAN REFORM.
Edward Sterl Phinney, Ph.D., The University of Oregon, 1963, 332pp.

This study dealt with the controversy generated by the Federal Government's efforts to apply President Grant's peace policy to the Modoc Indians of Oregon and California after open hostilities began late in 1872. A primary facet of the research was determination of the influence of Alfred B. Meacham, who was named chairman of the Peace Commission.

53. Order # 69-1985

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

INFLUENCE OF INDIAN LANGUAGE BACKGROUND ON READING AND SPEECH DEVELOPMENT.
Lillian Patience Ivey, Ed.D., The University of Oklahoma, 1968, 96pp.

This research presented evidence that a child with a non-English language environment is educationally penalized as a result of a lack of practice in the use of English. An investigation was made to determine if defective speech was a factor contributing to vocabulary deficiency and reading disability. An attempt was made to determine the effect an English language deficiency would have on speech competency, vocabulary, and reading ability.

54. Order # 66-11,757

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE MAYHEW MISSION TO THE INDIANS, 1643-1806.
Margery Ruth Johnson, Ph.D., Clark University, 1966, 377pp.

This study supported the local tradition that the Mayhews, in their dual roles of landed proprietors and missionaries, consistently pursued a policy of tactful and fair dealings in all their relations with the island Indians. It established that the considerable surviving Indian population on the island of Martha's Vineyard owed their existence to the policies of the Mayhew Mission.

55. Order # 70-7952

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE, LINGUISTIC BACKGROUND, AND THE CATEGORIZATION BEHAVIOR OF NAVAJO INDIAN CHILDREN.
R. Irwin Goodman, Ed.D., Indiana University, 1969, 100pp.

This study attempted to answer a few basic questions relating to the manner in which Navajo Indian children and non-Indian (Anglo) children perceive and categorize objects. The general problems behind the investigation involved the programming and use of instructional materials with different cultural groups.

56. Order # 66-6057

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

AN EXPLORATORY INVESTIGATION OF ATTITUDES TOWARD CERTAIN SPEECH COMMUNICATION VARIABLES FOUND AMONG MALE POST-HIGH SCHOOL VOCATIONAL STUDENTS AT HASKELL INDIAN INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
Barbara Joan Zellhoefer Timmons, Ph.D., The University of Kansas, 1965, 139pp.

There are indications that communication problems exist between the American Indian and the non-Indian. This study was designed as an exploratory study on which future research could be based. The data indicated that differential assessments of speech communication variables affect the interaction among the American Indian and the non-Indian populations.

57. Order # 66-1594

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE SIOUX INDIAN STUDENT: A STUDY OF SCHOLASTIC FAILURE AND PERSONALITY CONFLICT.
Rev. John Francis Bryde, S.J., Ph.D., The University of Denver, 1965, 196pp.

The "crossover" phenomenon as exhibited by Oglala Sioux Indian adolescents and the possible causes are the concern of this study. The crossover phenomenon is predicated of various groups of students who achieve satisfactorily for awhile, then reverse themselves and show a steady decline in achievement during their remaining school years. The concept of alienation appears to be central in explaining their behavior.

58. Order # 66-11,723

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

AN INVESTIGATION INTO LANGUAGE-CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOL PUEBLO INDIAN CHILDREN
Joyce Morris, Ph.D., The University of New Mexico, 1966, 354pp.

That American Indian children in the public schools of New Mexico are failing to achieve at a level commensurate with their ability was the premise of this study. The relationship between experience, language learning, and the development of concepts taught in the primary grade curriculum was explored. It was recommended that investigations into differences in Indian communities that are reflected in differences in school achievement would be of value in future investigations in Indian education.

59. Order # 66-5980

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

PUEBLO INDIAN AUXILIARIES AND THE SPANISH DEFENSE OF NEW MEXICO, 1692-1794.
Oakah L. Jones, Jr., Ph.D., The University of Oklahoma, 1964, 299pp.

Emphasis is placed upon the Spanish use of Pueblo Indians as auxiliaries in the reconquest and consolidation of New Mexico. The evolutionary development of the practice of employing Pueblo allies in defending New Mexico is stressed. A case study is developed for understanding the techniques used by Spain to turn Indian against Indian, taking advantage of traditional antipathies in the consolidation of her control over New Spain.

60. Order # 66-3157

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

CIVILIZATION AND THE AMERICAN INDIAN IN THE THOUGHT OF THE JEFFERSON ERA.
Bernard William Sheehan, Ph.D., The University of Virginia, 1965, 395pp.

Although the general concern in the study is with ideas current from the first Indian-white contact, the emphasis is placed upon the understanding of the Indian which characterized the period from the Revolution to the initiation of the policy of removal in 1830. The major thesis is that during the Jeffersonian period the preeminent opinion looked forward to the eventual incorporation of the Indian within the pale of civilization and that toward the end of the era a submerged doubt of the possibility of incorporation rose to the surface and lent intellectual justification to the removal policy.

61. Order # 66-4745

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

MUSIC OF THE LUISEÑO INDIANS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA--A STUDY OF MUSIC IN INDIAN CULTURE WITH RELATION TO A PROGRAM IN MUSIC EDUCATION.
Ralph George Heidsiek, Ph.D., The University of California, Los Angeles, 1966, 469pp.

Music and music information of the Luiseño Indians have not been available for use in music education. Without such information, no understanding of the music and culture of Southern California Indians and their contribution to California history and life can be developed. This dissertation was undertaken to bring forth the authentic music of the Luiseño Indians and to relate it to a program of music education.

62. Order # 66-4621

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

MIQUON'S PASSING: INDIAN-EUROPEAN RELATIONS IN COLONIAL PENNSYLVANIA, 1674 to 1755.
Francis Paul Jennings, Ph.D., The University of Pennsylvania, 1965, 540pp.

The interaction of European and Indian peoples between the years of 1674 and 1755 forms the basis of this study. It was concluded that the good will created by William Penn's fair treatment remained a tangible factor in conditioning Indians' attitudes toward Pennsylvania long after most of Penn's policies had been abandoned. Much of the confusion about the alienation and dispossession of Pennsylvania's Indians arises from the falsification by Penn's unfaithful agents of the records of Indian affairs.

# II. MEXICAN AMERICAN EDUCATION

63. Order # 67-14,297

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

INTERPERSONAL ORIENTATION OF ELEMENTARY TEACHERS WITH MEXICAN-AMERICAN PUPILS.
Edwin David Cooke, Jr., Ed.D., The University of California, Los Angeles, 1967, 158pp.

The purpose of this study was to gain some insight concerning the effectiveness of various types of inservice education in bringing about changes in the interpersonal relationships of teachers and their Mexican American pupils. It was concluded, on the basis of the subjective evaluation that the intellectual or academic study approach to inservice education was somewhat superior to the other two experiment methods compared in this study. It was further concluded that the interpersonal relationships of teachers and Mexican American pupils can be improved through inservice education.

64. Order # 67-13,766

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

VOCATIONAL MATURITY OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN YOUTH.
Ilah Muller Wilstach, Ed.D., The University of California, 1967, 211pp.

This study was undertaken to replicate, in part, with a Mexican American population the work of Dr. Donald E. Super and Dr. John O. Crites on vocational maturity measures. It was concluded that parents and relatives were considered by the boys to have been most influential in the stated decision, at least in furnishing information, but for the small-town group, parents and relatives were clearly of most importance. School sources were second in being influential. Large-city boys seemed not to have retained the same degree of family ties. No effect of bilingualism on average interview scores was noted.

65. Order # 67-13,759

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN AND ANGLO-AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS IN CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES.
Curtis Ellsworth Plott, Ed.D., The University of California, 1967, 177pp.

This study was conducted to determine whether the purported differences between participants and nonparticipants in co-curricular activities exist. In addition an effort was made to compare and control the sex, ethnic group, and educational opportunity variables. The dependent variables were school adjustment, school attendance, educational development, academic grades, pupil attitudes, and physical characteristics of the boys in the study. The study concluded that participants in co-curricular activities are more likely to achieve better educational development as measured by the ITED and academic grade averages than non-participants. Participants and non-participants do not, however, differentiate significantly in the area of school attendance.

66. Order # 67-12,352

Microfiche $4.00 Xerography $10.00

ACCULTURATION OF THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN IN SALT LAKE COUNTY, UTAH.
Helen Mickelsen Crampton, Ph.D., The University of Utah, 1967, 143pp.

The basic purpose of the study was to delineate the Mexican American in Utah as he was to be found in one of the populous Wasatch Front counties and then to determine the degree to which he had become acculturated in the dominant culture. From these findings it was determined that the probability that the Mexican American of future generations will achieve a higher level of acculturation rests primarily upon his response to opportunities for linguistic and educational improvement.

67. Order # 68-14,742

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A COMPARISON OF LANGUAGE CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT AMONG SPANISH-AMERICAN AND CAUCASIAN AVERAGE AND MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN.
Glen Elwin Thomas, Ed.D., Colorado State College, 1968, 81pp.

The relationship between intelligence, membership in the Spanish American ethnic group, and the extent of language-concept development was examined. The results of the study indicated that Spanish American children suffer from a deficit in language-concept development. The combined mean of the Spanish American groups was significantly lower than the mean of the combined Caucasian groups.

68. Order # 69-19,260

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

VALUE ORIENTATIONS OF ANGLO AND SPANISH AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL SOPHOMORES.
Amos Eugene Shasteen, Ed.D., The University of New Mexico, 1967, 165pp.

The purpose of this study was to identify differences and similarities in value orientations between Anglo and Spanish American high school sophomores. An 88-item instrument was constructed to measure values in the seven institutional areas of education, economics, family, health, politics, recreation, and religion. The findings of the study generally agreed with the literature on Spanish American culture. However, deviations in the Spanish American sample indicated a trend away from the traditional Spanish American culture and toward Anglo cultural values.

69. Order # 69-19,260

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE RELATIONSHIPS OF CERTAIN SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS TO THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF MALE MEXICAN-AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.
Neal Eric Justin, Ed.D., The University of Arizona, 1969, 206pp.

The purpose of this exploratory study was to determine the relationship of academic achievement to the sociocultural variables of delay gratification, feelings of personal control, access to the rewards of the dominant culture, and exposure to the dominant culture. A post-hoc analysis comparing Anglos to Mexican Americans further revealed significant differences between the two groups on each of the four variables. The findings indicated that the culture change among the Mexican Americans has not resulted in any significant adoption of the Anglo cultural characteristics of future time orientation or strong feelings of personal control.

70. Order # 70-10,874

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF ORAL-AURAL LANGUAGE TRAINING ON GAINS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE FOR FOURTH AND FIFTH GRADE DISADVANTAGED MEXICAN-AMERICAN CHILDREN.
Thomasine Hughes Taylor, Ph.D., The University of Texas at Austin, 1969, 152pp.

This study examined the effects of continuous oral-aural language teaching techniques used with low socio economic urban Spanish-speaking children. An analysis of variance was used to determine differences between treatment groups. Intercorrelations among the subtests and total scores indicated that the fluency subtest and total score were highly related (r=.96). Intercorrelation analyses suggested that the short fluency test might serve as a quick two and one-half minute measure of general language fluency.

71. Order # 69-6173

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS AMONG MEXICAN AMERICANS IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEADERSHIP CHARACTERISTICS.
John Hart Lane, Jr., Ph.D., The University of Texas at Austin, 1968, 229pp.

This study explored the concept that Mexican Americans cannot organize and are lacking in effective leadership. Interviews of ethnic association leaders conducted in San Antonio, Texas, revealed that voluntary associations among Mexican Americans are both numerous and varied with respect to size, age, structure, function, and activities. The findings indicated that Mexican Americans in a metropolitan setting can and do organize. The characteristics of the leadership demonstrate that not all acculturated Mexican American talent is being siphoned off by the dominant Anglo community.

72. Order # 70-1586

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

EFFECTS OF SOCIAL REINFORCEMENT ON SELF-ESTEEM OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN CHILDREN.
Thereza Penna Firme, Ph.D.
Stanford University, 1969, 317pp.

Mexican American children face difficulties in school in two main areas: performance and self-esteem. The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of social reinforcement (defined as teacher approval of children's successful behavior) on the self-esteem of low-achieving Mexican American children. Analysis of variance results did not confirm the specific predictions. However, regression analysis of posttest on pretest self-esteem scores showed significant differences in scores for the four treatments. Children initially low on self-esteem showed their highest scores at posttest when assigned to socio-emotional behavior treatments, while children initially high on self-esteem scored highest at posttest in achievement behavior treatments.

73. Order # 70-1496

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE COMPARATIVE EFFICACIES OF SPANISH, ENGLISH AND BILINGUAL COGNITIVE VERBAL INSTRUCTION WITH MEXICAN-AMERICAN HEAD START CHILDREN.
Lisa Frances Kurcz Barclay, Ph.D., Stanford University, 1969, 372pp.

An experimental language and concept formation training program was tested with Mexican American Head Start children in the New Haven Unified School District, Union City, California, during the summer of 1967. The study showed that even in a structured language and cognitive training program, during the summer Head Start experience, disadvantaged bilingual and Spanish-speaking children did not learn more as measured on standardized tests than did their peers who were exposed to a control treatment of music and art activities.

74. Order # 70-8238

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

EXPRESSED "HUMANITARIAN" AND "SUCCESS" VALUES OF FOUR-YEAR-OLD MEXICAN-AMERICAN, NEGRO, AND ANGLO BLUE-COLLAR AND WHITE-COLLAR CHILDREN.
Susan Arnesty Wasserman, Ed.D., The University of California, Los Angeles, 1969, 194pp.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between (1) The expressed "Humanitarian" and "Success" value preferences of four-year-old children and (2) their ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and sex. The study indicated that the values of the four-year-old children of the three ethnic groups tended to be in the same direction as values found for children of other age-cohorts, as well as for the adult members of the same ethnic and social class groups. It recommended the involvement of parents and other community members in the educational process.

75. Order # 70-1231

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

SELF CONCEPT: A COMPARISON OF NEGRO-, ANGLO-, AND SPANISH-AMERICAN STUDENTS ACROSS ETHNIC, SEX, AND SOCIOECONOMIC VARIABLES.
Gary William Healey, Ed.D., New Mexico State University, 1969, 135pp.

The purposes of this study were to determine (1) if differences exist in self-concept among Negro, Anglo, and Spanish American students and (2) the extent to which these differences are influenced by ethnic group membership, socioeconomic position, sex, or the interaction among these variables. In terms of the ethnic variable, the following results were obtained: (1) The mean moral-ethical scores for the three ethnic categories were significantly different. (2) Mean scores for the three ethnic categories on the measure of self-satisfaction were significantly different. (3) Significant mean differences were found among the three ethnic categories on the self-criticism and defensive positive measures.

76. Order # 68-4264

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTIVENESS OF TWO FIRST GRADE MATHEMATICS PROGRAMS FOR DISADVANTAGED MEXICAN-AMERICAN CHILDREN.
Alberta Maxine Mondor Castaneda, Ph.D., The University of Texas, 1967, 280pp.

The problem of this study was the development, demonstration, and subsequent analysis of the effectiveness of a mathematics program for a group of disadvantaged Mexican American first grade pupils. In the experimental program an attempt was made to counterbalance the anticipated ineffectiveness of external motivation with disadvantaged children by capitalizing on the learners' competency drives and on the intrinsic motivation of structured learning.

77. Order # 67-7264

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF CERTAIN PREDICTIVE VARIABLES AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF SPANISH-AMERICAN AND ANGLO PUPILS IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL.
Jack Morper, Ed.D., Oklahoma State University, 1966, 132pp.

This study was concerned with the determining of differences, if any, in ability and achievement between two ethnic groups of ninth grade students and with the developing of regression equations for predicting academic achievement for the two groups.

78. Order # 67-11,763

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE RELATIONSHIP OF SOCIAL CHARACTER AND DOGMATISM AMONG SPANISH AMERICAN YOUNG ADULTS IN THREE SELECTED INSTITUTIONS IN NEW MEXICO.
Rodney Gerry Orr, Ed.D., The University of New Mexico, 1967, 166pp.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the social character, using the typology of David Riesman, and dogmatism, using the open-closed mind concept of Milton Rokeach, of Spanish American young adults enrolled in job training courses. The results of the study were to be made available as a possible source of data to be utilized by the emerging post-secondary education system and thereby assist in the role allocation process.

79. Order # 67-12,499

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

PERCEPTUAL APPROACHES FOR DISADVANTAGED ANGLO- AND MEXICAN-AMERICAN STUDENTS.
Ronald Dean Leppke, Ed.D., The University of the Pacific, 1967, 157pp.

The purposes of this study were to evaluate the extent of influence of pre-academic patterns of experience upon verbal and motoric ability and to ascertain the relative merits of language development and perceptual training curricula in overcoming the academic handicap of low English language verbal ability.

80. Order # 68-1131

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

BILINGUALISM AS IT RELATES TO INTELLIGENCE TEST SCORES AND SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT AMONG CULTURALLY DEPRIVED SPANISH AMERICAN CHILDREN.
Robert Rogers Galvan, Ph.D., East Texas STATE UNIVERSITY, 1967, 88pp.

The purpose of this study was to investigate (1) the relationship between intelligence test scores and school achievement as they relate to bilingualism among culturally deprived children of Spanish American parentage and (2) the possibilities of more accurately evaluating the intelligence of bilingual children.

81. Order # 69-17,727

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE RELATIONSHIP OF ACCULTURATION, ACHIEVEMENT, AND ALIENATION AMONG SPANISH AMERICAN SIXTH GRADE STUDENTS.
Ignacio Ruben Cordova, Ed.D., The University of New Mexico, 1969, 199pp.

The problem of this study was to determine what relationships existed between acculturation, achievement, teacher expectations, and the alienation of Spanish American students. For purposes of analysis, the sample was divided into urban middle class, urban lower class, and rural students. No significant differences were found between the three groups. Significant relationships were found between the teacher expectations and alienation for the total sample.

82. Order # 68-14,722

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND EMPLOYMENT OF CAUCASIAN, NEGROID, AND SPANISH-AMERICAN MALE EDUCABLE MENTALLY RETARDED ADULTS.
Jerald Francis Etienne, Ed.D., Colorado State College, 1968, 133pp.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship of language and employment of the adult male Caucasian, Negroid, and Spanish American educable mental retardates through the use of the Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities. Hypotheses concerning interaction, the racial and ethnic groupings, automatic sequential level of organization, and the subtests of auditory-vocal automatic, visual-motor sequencing, auditory-vocal sequencing, visual-motor association, and auditory decoding were retained.

83. Order # 70-10,810

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIALIZATION ANXIETY ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF FIRST-GRADE MEXICAN-AMERICAN CHILDREN.
Floyd Williams Hill, Ph.D., The University of Texas at Austin, 1969, 251pp.

This study investigated the place of socialization anxiety as an acquired drive in a hierarchy of requisites for academic success in beginning first-grade Mexican American children. It was predicted that high levels of socialization anxiety, within normal limits, would be associated with academic success; and that the level of socialization anxiety in children would be associated with class and culture-typed child-rearing practices.

84. Order # 17-17,705

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN GRADUATE AND DROPOUT.
Sarkis Armen Takesian, Ed.D., The University of Southern California, 1967, 304pp.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the various aspects of the academic problems experienced by Mexican American students during the course of their school experiences. The study was designed to reveal any significant differences between graduates and dropouts of this ethnic group in comparable settings in elementary, intermediate, and secondary schools, including sensitivity to community relationships.

85. Order # 66-11,779

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A STUDY OF ANGLO AND SPANISH-AMERICAN CULTURE VALUE CONCEPTS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE IN SECONDARY EDUCATION.
Fred Emilio Romero, Ed.D., The University of Denver, 1966, 273pp.

This study was designed to provide information toward developing curricula and preparation of teachers for "deprived" schools. The study compared Anglo American and Spanish American culture value concepts; determined the degree of acceptance of Anglo culture values by Spanish American students; and determined the degree of teacher awareness of sociocultural differences as they affect the education of Spanish-speaking students.

86. Order # 67-14,817

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A COMPARATIVE PILOT STUDY OF TWO FIRST-GRADE PROGRAMS FOR CULTURALLY DEPRIVED MEXICAN-AMERICAN CHILDREN.
Margaret Ruth Ashe Davidson, Ph.D., The University of Texas, 1967, 223pp.

The purpose of this study was to design, develop, and teach a program for Mexican American children in the first grade. Topics and content were selected from significant ideas in the social and natural sciences which were considered appropriate for the program. Provisions were made to foster sensory perception through experiences with concrete models in many different contexts while teachers gave guidance toward conceptualization.

87. Order # 67-16,118

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

AN INVESTIGATION OF ANGLO-AMERICAN AND SPANISH-AMERICAN STUDENTS' EXPECTATIONS OF THE COUNSELING RELATIONSHIP.
Billy Dean Rippee, Ed.D., New Mexico State University, 1967, 105pp.

The question of whether Anglo American and Spanish American students held significantly different expectations of a counseling relationship was examined in this study. Also, an attempt was made to ascertain if students from these two ethnic groups expected a more positive counseling relationship with a counselor representing their own ethnic group. Additionally, the area of choices by students from both ethnic groups relative to the extent to which they actually chose counselors (1) of the same sex and (2) of the same sex from their own ethnic group was explored.

88. Order # 70-5911

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A STUDY OF SOCIOCULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN AND ANGLO JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS AND THE RELATION OF THESE CHARACTERISTICS TO ACHIEVEMENT.
Francis Benjamin Evans, Ed.D., New Mexico State University, 1969, 239pp.

The identification of some of the sociocultural differences between Mexican American and Anglo junior high students was attempted in this study. Also, an attempt was made to determine how the sociocultural characteristics of the Mexican American were related to their language background and to ascertain how the characteristics of both groups of students were related to their achievements.

# III. MIGRANT EDUCATION

89. Order # 65-14,731

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

CHILD-REARING PRACTICES OF NEGRO MIGRANT MOTHERS IN THREE PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES.
Mable Bell Anderson, Ed.D., Pennsylvania State University, 1965, 225pp.

A description of domestic agricultural migratory families in three Pennsylvania counties is presented dealing with (1) the sources of care for their children, (2) the sources from which the mother obtained prenatal care and child rearing information, and (3) the selected childrearing practices used by mothers and caretakers of infants and preschool children. The areas studied included feeding and weaning, anal control, sex and modesty, discipline, and dependency aggression.

90. Order # 65-15,444

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

INTERNAL MIGRANTS AND EXTENDED FAMILY RELATIONS; A STUDY OF NEWCOMER ADAPTATION.
Felix M. Berardo, Ph.D., Florida State University, 1965, 193pp.

While recent studies have demonstrated the importance and vitality of kinship groupings, there has been very little systematic research evidence to indicate the relationship of such groupings to migrant status and behavior patterns. This consideration furnished the major problem orientation for this study. In its broader aspects, this study attempted to investigate the consequences of geographical mobility for extended family relations. In its more specific aspects, the investigation sought to examine the relation of kinship groupings to migration.

91. Order # 64-7876

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A PREVENTIVE APPROACH TO THE MIGRANT LABOR PROBLEM IN FLORIDA AGRICULTURE.
Thomas Glenn Carpenter, Ph.D., The University of Florida, 1963, 159pp.

In recent years the attention of the public has been drawn to the plight of the migrant farm worker, but very rarely does publicity present a complete picture of the situation. As a result of an analysis of the market for farm labor in Florida and a study of the characteristics of the labor involved, it was concluded that the public, the farmers, and the workers will benefit in the long run if the migrant agricultural labor force is drastically reduced in size.

92. Order # 64-1937

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A STUDY OF THE INTELLIGENCE OF CHILDREN OF DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRANT WORKERS IN COLORADO.
Helen Marie Redbird, Ed.D., The University of Colorado, 1963, 174pp.

Answers were sought to the question, "What is the intelligence of migrant children in Colorado?" The following were attempted: (1) to obtain a measure of the intelligence of children of domestic migrant workers in Colorado; (2) to present information about the correlation among the intelligence tests in the study; (3) to analyze the practical implications of administering standardized tests of intelligence to bilingual and bicultural children.

93. Order # 68-5877

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A STUDY OF THE ROLE OF MOBILITY IN THE ACCULTURATION PROCESS OF RURAL MIGRANT AND NON-MIGRANT DISADVANTAGED MEXICAN-AMERICANS IN THE COACHELLA VALLEY.
Uvaldo Hill Palomares, Ed.D., The University of Southern California, 1967, 313pp.

The mobile life-style of Mexican Americans who follow the crops was examined to determine their ability to interact with the culture-at-large. The study was conducted by testing out hypotheses which related to critical ecological, sociological, psychological, and miscellaneous acculturation factors associated with mobility.

94. Order # 65-6606

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR THE CHILDREN OF OHIO MIGRANT AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.
Rose Weidrick Moore, Ed.D., New York University, 1964, 144pp.

Summer schools for children of migrant workers are examined to determine the development of the schools, the specific problems involved, and suggested improvements to involve more organizations and individuals in finding solutions to the problems.

95. Order # 67-3302

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

AN EVALUATION OF THE TEXAS MIGRANT PUPIL PROJECT.
James Fred Jeffrey, Jr., Ph.D., The University of Texas, 1966, 141pp.

A program for children of agricultural migrant workers was analyzed and evaluated. The program was designed to offer an amount of instruction equivalent to the amount offered to regular students. Answers to two primary questions were sought: (1) Does the program allow sufficient instruction to enable migrant pupils to achieve as much as nonmigrant pupils in the regular program? (2) Does the program offer better educational opportunity to migrant pupils than the regular program?

# IV. EDUCATION IN RURAL AND SMALL SCHOOLS

96. Order # 69-16,803

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF CONSOLIDATION OF SMALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN NEW YORK STATE.
Joseph Allan Locke, Jr., Ed.D., Columbia University, 1969, 172pp.

Financial data were summarized pertaining to the expenditures of three school district consolidations in New York State. The purpose was to aid in the understanding of what actually transpired in terms of expenditures per pupil when consolidation was achieved. While the potential for reduced expenditures was present because of consolidation, in actuality expenditures increased as needs were met at an increased expenditure level per weighted average daily attendance.

97. Order # 70-2538

Xerography $10.00

Microfilm $4.00

STAROVERI AND SCHOOL: A CASE STUDY OF THE EDUCATION OF RUSSIAN IMMIGRANT CHILDREN IN A RURAL OREGON COMMUNITY.
Ralph Harris Sabey, Ph.D., The University of Oregon, 1969, 185pp.

Cross-cultural education in a rural American community was examined. The data was presented in two major parts: an ethnographic type account of the Staroveri and the ethnographic type account of the Gervais Elementary School. The study concluded with a statement of some propositions about cross-cultural education in Gervais, Oregon, which may be investigated under more controlled experimental conditions.

98. Order # 70-6875

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF POLITICAL POWER AND EDUCATIONAL DECISION-MAKING IN TWO SMALL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Herbert Henry Schneider, Ph.D., Ohio State University, 1969, 245pp.

Educational decision-making processes in two small Midwestern city school districts of similar size were analyzed for evidence to support or reject the formal versus informal aspects of influence patterns. The major hypothesis was that the educational decision making process would be influenced significantly by persons holding official power positions. The hypothesis was supported by the findings.

99. Order # 69-18,327

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE PREPARATION OF TEACHERS FOR SMALL RURAL SCHOOLS.
Edgar Bishop Charles, Ed.D., The University of Arizona, 1969, 149pp.

The rural teacher showed need for a preparation which differed from that of urban teachers; teacher education programs were not meeting that need. Comparison of the listed advantages of rural schools with the number of teachers preferring rural schools indicated that personal identification with and liking the rural community were important factors in teacher satisfaction in rural schools.

100. Order # 70-9586

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND THE FUNDS RECEIVED BY URBAN AND RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Clyde Edward Letarte, Ed.D., Michigan State University of Agriculture and Applied Science, 1969, 204pp.

Data were provided that indicated a difference in Federal funding procedures favorable to large urban school districts. Clear indications were found that the quality of the educational program offered in rural school districts, based upon seven selected criteria, was lower than that offered in the urban districts.

101. Order # 70-2433

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

THE IDENTIFICATION OF TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND THE PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE PROGRAMS IN SMALL HIGH SCHOOLS.
Niel Arthur Edmunds, Ed.D., Utah State University, 1969, 147pp.

The characteristics of existing trade and industrial programs or courses in small high schools were identified. Also, the rank order of the problems relating to implementation of such programs was established. Another major objective of the study was to obtain the superintendents' perception as to what type of program they deemed to be most feasible in small high schools.

102. Order # 70-1428

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ATTITUDES, SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT, HOME ENVIRONMENT, AND ACHIEVEMENT OF SELECTED TWELFTH GRADE STUDENTS IN RURAL AND URBAN HIGH SCHOOLS IN UTAH.
Mark Carl Simmons, Ph.D., The University of Utah, 1969, 141pp.

Students from thirteen rural and three urban high schools were participants in this study. Results revealed (1) that students in Utah were more education- and college-oriented than those students studied in the Coleman Report on Western States, (2)that rural students did as well as urban students on intelligence tests in Utah, and (3) that rural students had as good if not better attitudes toward education and had better self-concepts than do did urban students.

103. Order # 70-3258

Microfilm $4.00 Xerography $10.00

VALUE CORRELATES OF OCCUPATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL GOALS AMONG SOUTHERN HIGH SCHOOL NEGRO AND WHITE MALES.
Satoshi Ito, Ph.D., The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1969, 464pp.

Presumed linkages of certain belief and means-values and certain ends-values in American society were tested. It was proposed that the adoption of an optimistic outlook, the deferred gratification pattern, and a positive valuation of education would be instrumentally related to the setting of occupational goals. It was concluded that the proposed belief and means-values and ends-values were integrally related in an achievement syndrome.

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